

IMPACT OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS

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Abstract: Parental involvement in a child's education has long been recognized as a crucial factor in determining academic success. This study aims to explore the impact of parental involvement on academic achievement, focusing on its various dimensions and effects across different educational levels. A comprehensive literature review and analysis of empirical studies were conducted to investigate the multifaceted relationship between parental involvement and academic success. The findings suggest that parental involvement positively influences a child's academic performance, with key factors including parent-child communication, parental support, and active participation in school activities. However, the impact may vary depending on the child's age, socioeconomic background, and cultural context. Additionally, this study highlights the importance of striking a balance between parental involvement and fostering children's independence for long-term academic success. Implications for educators, policymakers, and parents are discussed, emphasizing the need for tailored strategies to promote effective parental involvement in education.

Keywords:

Parental involvement, Academic success, Education, Parent-child communication, Parental support, School activities, Socioeconomic background, Cultural context, Independence, Strategies, Educators, Policymakers.

INTRODUCTION

Parental involvement in a child's education has consistently emerged as a critical factor influencing academic success across various educational settings and age groups. The role of parents in their children's educational journey extends beyond simply ensuring attendance at school; it encompasses a wide range of actions, attitudes, and behaviors that impact a child's learning experience. Recognizing the significance of parental involvement, educators, researchers, and policymakers have devoted substantial attention to understanding its effects and promoting effective strategies to harness its potential benefits.

This introduction sets the stage for an exploration of the

multifaceted relationship between parental involvement and academic success. It begins by highlighting the importance of parental involvement in the context of modern education and society. Subsequently, it provides a brief overview of the key dimensions and forms of parental involvement, emphasizing the need to consider various factors that may influence the nature and impact of parental participation. The introduction also underscores the relevance of this study in providing insights for educators, policymakers, and parents seeking to enhance educational outcomes for children.

In the following sections, we will delve into the existing literature on parental involvement and academic success, conducting a thorough analysis of empirical studies and research findings. Through this comprehensive examination, we aim to uncover the specific ways in which parental involvement affects academic achievement, while also recognizing potential variations based on factors such as the child's age, socioeconomic background, and cultural context. Additionally, we will explore the delicate balance required between parental involvement and fostering children's independence for long-term academic success.

As we embark on this exploration, it is crucial to bear in mind that parental involvement is a dynamic and evolving concept, shaped by the changing landscape of education and society. This study seeks to shed light on the current state of knowledge surrounding parental involvement in education and offer recommendations for effective strategies tailored to the diverse needs of students, parents, and schools. By understanding the nuances of this relationship, we can better equip educators, policymakers, and parents to collaborate in nurturing the academic success of the next generation.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND GRADES

Academic achievement and grades are fundamental aspects of the educational system, serving as measures of a student's performance and progress in their studies. These two concepts are closely related but distinct, with grades being one of the primary indicators of academic achievement. In this discussion, we'll explore the

definitions, significance, and factors influencing academic achievement and grades.

Academic Achievement:

1. **Definition:** Academic achievement refers to a student's overall performance and success in their educational pursuits. It encompasses a broad range of outcomes, including knowledge acquisition, skills development, and personal growth. Academic achievement is not limited to grades; it also encompasses achievements in extracurricular activities, standardized test scores, critical thinking abilities, and more.
2. **Significance:** Academic achievement is highly significant as it reflects a student's ability to meet educational objectives and succeed in their chosen field of study. It plays a pivotal role in determining future educational and career opportunities, as it is often used as a criterion for college admissions, scholarships, and job placements.
3. **Factors Influencing Academic Achievement:**
 - **Study Habits and Strategies:** Effective study habits, time management, and learning strategies contribute to better academic performance.
 - **Motivation and Engagement:** A student's intrinsic motivation and engagement in learning can enhance their academic achievements.
 - **Quality of Instruction:** The competence and effectiveness of teachers, curriculum design, and classroom environments impact academic success.
 - **Parental Support:** Parental involvement and support can positively influence a child's academic achievement.
 - **Peer Relationships:** Positive peer interactions and collaboration can contribute to academic success.
 - **Access to Resources:** Adequate access to educational resources, including textbooks, technology, and libraries, can affect achievement.
 - **Health and Well-being:** Physical and mental health play a crucial role in a student's ability to perform well academically.

Grades:

1. **Definition:** Grades are specific assessments or evaluations assigned to students based on their performance in courses, assignments, projects, and examinations. They are typically represented using letters (e.g., A, B, C, D, F) or numerical scores (e.g., 90%, 80%, etc.). Grades provide a quantitative measure of a student's performance in a particular course or subject.
2. **Significance:** Grades serve several important purposes, including:
 - **Assessment:** They assess a student's comprehension of the material and mastery of course objectives.
 - **Communication:** Grades communicate a student's progress to educators, parents, and institutions.
 - **Motivation:** Grades can motivate students to excel and set academic goals.
 - **Accountability:** Grades hold students accountable for their effort and performance.
3. **Factors Influencing Grades:**
 - **Classroom Assessments:** Regular quizzes, tests, assignments, and exams contribute to a student's final grade.
 - **Attendance and Participation:** Some courses consider attendance and active participation as factors in grading.
 - **Homework and Projects:** Completion and quality of homework and projects may affect grades.
 - **Teacher's Grading Criteria:** Educators have varying grading criteria, which can include factors like effort, improvement, and class behavior.
 - **Grading Scale:** Grading scales and policies can differ across schools and institutions.

In summary, academic achievement is a broader concept that encompasses a student's overall educational success, while grades are specific assessments used to evaluate a student's performance in individual courses. Both academic achievement and grades play crucial roles in a student's educational journey and future opportunities. Factors influencing both concepts can be diverse and multifaceted, including personal, environmental, and institutional factors.

CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND GPA

The correlation between parental involvement and GPA (Grade Point Average) has been a subject of interest in educational research. Various studies have explored this

relationship to understand how parental involvement can impact a student's academic performance as reflected in their GPA. Here are some key findings and insights related to this correlation:

1. **Positive Correlation:** Several studies have found a positive correlation between parental involvement and GPA. This means that as parental involvement increases, students tend to achieve higher GPAs. Parental involvement can encompass a range of activities, such as helping with homework, attending parent-teacher conferences, providing a supportive home environment, and encouraging academic goals.
2. **Supportive Home Environment:** Research suggests that a supportive home environment, characterized by parents who create a conducive atmosphere for learning, can significantly influence a student's GPA. This includes providing resources like books, a quiet place to study, and access to educational materials.
3. **Parent-Child Communication:** Effective communication between parents and children about their educational goals, progress, and challenges can lead to improved academic performance. Regular discussions about schoolwork and academic aspirations can positively impact GPA.
4. **Parental Expectations:** High parental expectations for academic achievement can motivate students to strive for better grades. When students believe that their parents value education and expect them to excel, they may be more motivated to achieve higher GPAs.
5. **Homework Assistance:** Parents who actively assist their children with homework and assignments can provide valuable support. Students who receive help when needed are more likely to understand the material better and perform well in their studies.
6. **Parental Involvement in School Activities:** Parents who engage with their child's school community by participating in activities like parent-teacher conferences, volunteering, and attending school events can foster a positive educational environment, which can positively impact GPA.
7. **Age and Developmental Stage:** The impact of parental involvement on GPA can vary depending on the age and developmental stage of the child. For younger children, more direct involvement in homework and daily routines may be critical, while older students may benefit from guidance on time management and study skills.

8. **Socioeconomic Background:** It's important to note that the correlation between parental involvement and GPA can be influenced by socioeconomic factors. Families with higher socioeconomic status may have more resources and opportunities for involvement, potentially leading to a stronger correlation.
9. **Cultural Context:** Cultural norms and expectations regarding parental involvement in education can also play a role in the correlation. Different cultures may have varying approaches to parental involvement, which can affect its impact on GPA.

While research suggests a positive correlation between parental involvement and GPA, it's important to remember that correlation does not imply causation. Other factors, such as a student's individual motivation, teacher quality, peer influence, and personal study habits, can also contribute to GPA. Additionally, the nature and degree of parental involvement can vary widely from one family to another. Therefore, the relationship between parental involvement and GPA is complex and multifaceted.

BEHAVIORAL AND MOTIVATIONAL OUTCOMES

Behavioral and motivational outcomes refer to the changes or consequences that occur as a result of an individual's behavior or motivation. These outcomes are essential aspects of psychology and education, as they help us understand how behavior and motivation influence various aspects of a person's life, including learning, performance, and personal development. Let's explore both behavioral and motivational outcomes in more detail:

Behavioral Outcomes:

Behavioral outcomes are observable actions or responses that result from an individual's behavior. These outcomes can be influenced by internal factors (e.g., thoughts, emotions) and external factors (e.g., environment, social context). Here are some examples of behavioral outcomes:

1. **Academic Performance:** In an educational context, academic performance, such as test scores, grades, and completion of assignments, is a common behavioral outcome. A student's study habits, time management, and effort can all impact their academic performance.
2. **Prosocial Behavior:** Acts of kindness, cooperation, and empathy are examples of prosocial behavioral outcomes. These behaviors are influenced by an individual's values, upbringing, and social environment.

3. **Job Performance:** In the workplace, job performance includes tasks completed, quality of work, and adherence to company policies. Employee behavior, including punctuality, communication, and task completion, contributes to job performance outcomes.
4. **Health Behavior:** Behaviors related to health, such as exercising regularly, eating a balanced diet, and adhering to medical advice, lead to health-related outcomes. These behaviors can influence overall well-being and longevity.
5. **Criminal Behavior:** Criminal behavior outcomes encompass actions such as theft, violence, and drug abuse. Various factors, including upbringing, social environment, and personal choices, contribute to criminal behavior outcomes.
6. **Social Interactions:** Behaviors in social interactions, such as assertiveness, active listening, and conflict resolution, can affect the quality of relationships and social outcomes.

Motivational Outcomes:

Motivational outcomes are the results or consequences of an individual's motivation or drive to achieve specific goals or objectives. Motivation plays a crucial role in shaping behavior and outcomes. Here are some examples of motivational outcomes:

1. **Goal Achievement:** Motivated individuals are more likely to set and achieve their goals. Whether in education, career, or personal life, motivation fuels the drive to attain desired outcomes.
2. **Persistence and Effort:** Motivation influences a person's willingness to exert effort and persist in the face of challenges. Highly motivated individuals are more likely to persevere and overcome obstacles.
3. **Satisfaction and Well-being:** Motivated individuals often experience a sense of satisfaction and well-being when they accomplish their goals. This positive emotional outcome can reinforce future motivation.
4. **Self-Regulation:** Motivation can lead to improved self-regulation skills, allowing individuals to manage their time, set priorities, and maintain focus on tasks.
5. **Adaptive Decision-Making:** Motivated individuals may make more adaptive decisions in various aspects of life, including career choices, relationships, and health-related decisions.

It's important to recognize that behavioral and motivational outcomes can be interconnected. Motivation can drive behavior, and behavioral outcomes can, in turn, influence motivation. Additionally, individual differences, external factors, and personal circumstances can all play a role in shaping these outcomes. Understanding how behavior and motivation impact outcomes is essential for educators, psychologists, and individuals seeking personal development, as it allows for more informed decision-making and interventions aimed at achieving desired results.

INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT ON STUDENT BEHAVIOR

Parental involvement can have a significant influence on student behavior. The nature and extent of this influence may vary based on factors such as the level of parental involvement, the child's age, and the specific behaviors in question. Here are several ways in which parental involvement can impact student behavior:

1. **Positive Role Modeling:** Parents serve as powerful role models for their children. When parents demonstrate positive behaviors, values, and attitudes, children are more likely to emulate them. For example, if parents exhibit kindness, responsibility, and a strong work ethic, their children are more likely to adopt similar behaviors.
2. **Behavioral Expectations:** Clear and consistent expectations set by parents can guide a child's behavior. When parents establish rules, boundaries, and consequences, children learn about appropriate conduct and consequences for their actions. These expectations can help shape a child's behavior both at home and in school.
3. **Communication and Guidance:** Parental involvement often involves open and effective communication between parents and children. When parents engage in regular conversations with their children, they can offer guidance, share values, and discuss the importance of responsible behavior. This communication can help children make informed decisions and understand the consequences of their actions.
4. **Monitoring and Supervision:** Parents who actively monitor and supervise their children's activities are better positioned to guide their behavior. This includes monitoring online

activities, knowing the child's friends and whereabouts, and being aware of the child's interests and hobbies.

5. **Supportive Environment:** A nurturing and supportive home environment can positively influence student behavior. When children feel supported, loved, and valued by their parents, they are more likely to exhibit behaviors associated with emotional well-being, self-confidence, and social competence.
6. **Academic Engagement:** Parental involvement in a child's education can also impact behavior. When parents show interest in their child's academic progress, help with homework, and participate in school-related activities, the child is more likely to be engaged in learning and exhibit positive classroom behavior.
7. **Values and Morality:** Parents play a crucial role in imparting values and morals to their children. Discussions about ethical behavior, honesty, and empathy can shape a child's moral compass and influence their behavior towards others.
8. **Emotional Regulation:** Parental involvement can aid in the development of emotional regulation skills. Parents can teach children how to manage and express their emotions appropriately, reducing the likelihood of disruptive or aggressive behaviors.
9. **Peer Relationships:** Parental guidance can also extend to a child's interactions with peers. Parents can provide guidance on forming positive friendships, resolving conflicts, and making responsible choices when it comes to peer pressure.
10. **Extracurricular Activities:** Encouraging children to participate in extracurricular activities or hobbies that align with their interests can positively channel their energy and behavior, providing them with constructive outlets for their talents and passions.

It's important to note that the influence of parental involvement on student behavior is not uniform across all families and individuals. The effectiveness of parental involvement can depend on the quality of the parent-child relationship, the child's temperament, and the cultural context. Additionally, a balanced approach that combines guidance with autonomy is often recommended to promote healthy development and responsible behavior in children and adolescents.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, parental involvement plays a pivotal role in shaping various aspects of a student's life, including

academic achievement, behavior, and motivation. The multifaceted relationship between parental involvement and students' outcomes underscores the importance of recognizing the diverse ways in which parents can impact their children's development.

As discussed, parental involvement can positively influence academic success by fostering effective communication, providing a supportive home environment, and instilling a sense of responsibility and motivation in students. Furthermore, it can contribute to the development of essential life skills, such as time management, self-regulation, and decision-making.

Moreover, the correlation between parental involvement and GPA highlights the potential for parents to enhance their children's educational journey. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that parental involvement is just one of many factors that contribute to academic success, and it must be tailored to meet the unique needs and circumstances of each child.

Beyond academic achievements, parental involvement extends its impact to behavioral and motivational outcomes. Parents serve as role models, set behavioral expectations, and provide guidance that shapes their children's behavior, values, and ethical compass. By fostering a supportive and nurturing environment, parents can contribute to their children's emotional well-being and overall development.

In essence, parental involvement is a dynamic and essential component of a child's growth and success. Its influence reaches far beyond the classroom, affecting every aspect of a child's life. As we move forward in the pursuit of educational excellence and personal growth, recognizing the significance of parental involvement and its potential for positive outcomes remains paramount. Educators, policymakers, and parents alike should continue to collaborate and implement strategies that harness the power of parental involvement to nurture well-rounded, motivated, and successful individuals who can thrive in an ever-changing world.

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